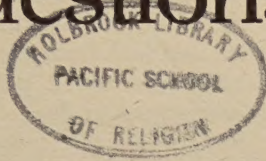


Social Questions Bulletin



The Methodist Federation for Social Action, an unofficial membership organization, founded in 1907, seeks to deepen within the Church, the sense of social obligation and opportunity to study, from the Christian point of view, social problems and their solutions and to promote social action in the spirit of Jesus. The Federation stands for the complete abolition of war. The Federation rejects the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society and seeks to replace it with social-economic planning to develop a society without class or group discriminations and privileges. In seeking these objectives, the Federation does not commit its members to any specific program, but remains an inspirational and educational agency, proposing social changes by democratic decisions, not by violence.

Volume 51

March, 1961

No. 3

Another 5-4 Decision

Civil liberties were severely set back February 24 when the Supreme Court, 5-4, upheld the charges that Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden were in contempt of Congress for refusing to answer the question asked by a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, whether they were members of the Communist Party.

They refused to answer on grounds of conscience and principle. Wilkinson argues that "Congress cannot investigate where it cannot legislate."

The majority decision holds that the House Committee is duly constituted, and has the right to investigate communism.

The New Republic March 13 says "it requires no very sophisticated penetration to reach the confident judgment that H. U. A. C. (here) was not seeking to inform itself, but otherwise discharging a legitimate function. It was engaged in punishing two witnesses by exposure and humiliation, as it has often and effectively punished other citizens who have displeased it."

A Roving National Pillory

Mr. I. F. Stone in his Weekly, March 6, deplores Mr. Justice Frankfurter's legal sophistries (which) balance away the clear mandate of the First Amendment. He holds that this decision gives HUAC "an almost limitless grant of power to act as a roving national pillory." This decision gives HUAC two standards on which to operate. (a) The committee must have some reason to believe that the witness summoned is a Communist, or (b) that the Communists were using some legitimate cause in which he was engaged. These limits, says Mr. Stone, "are broad enough to bring the whole spectrum of left-liberal activities within the Committee's inquisitorial orbit." He adds:

Since the Communists support virtually every social reform and particularly the Negro's struggle against segregation, this invites the Committee to look into every liberal organization from the ADA to the NAACP on the ground that the Communists may be 'utilizing' them, whatever that means . . . This is especially dangerous in the South, where little un-American committees in several states are already treating the movement for integration as a Communist conspiracy. Braden and Wilkinson are being sent to jail for twelve months because the paranoid

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Behind the Headlines

The new administration came into office facing a two-fold crisis—in foreign affairs and in the domestic economy. In his State of the Union address the President dealt first with the national economy. Three days later he sent to the Congress his "program for economic recovery," and promptly followed this with Bills to implement this program.

Drawing from the report of the experts appointed soon after the election to consider the state of the national economy, Mr. Kennedy told Congress that we are in another recession—the fourth since the War. He outlined the symptoms: decline in the rate of economic growth, business investment, construction, and profits below predicted levels; the changed balance in foreign trade; bankruptcies growing; unemployment increased. "Yet prices have continued to rise."

Unemployment

The first Bill the President sent to Congress dealt with unemployment. Because of the human lives involved that is also our first concern.

The official report shows that since July the unemployed have grown from 3,800,000 to 5,400,000. This is calculated to mean that one in every ten of the national labor force is now out of work. The most hopeful of the orthodox economists expect recovery from the recession but do not expect a big drop in the numbers of the unemployed. The economic pessimists think we are heading for a major depression in which the unemployed will reach the numbers of the 1930's. The reasons behind both forecasts are some new factors beside the traditional boom and bust of the business cycle. These are the extension of automation and the appearance of industrial areas of chronic depression. The most serious of these are the regions dependent upon: coal mining, both bituminous and anthracite; the automobile industry, its allies and subordinates; steel; railroads; electrical and machine tool industries.

Remedies

To meet the situation created by layoffs in these and other occupations, the President has offered both temporary remedies and preventive measures.

The immediate remedies are: temporary increase of unemployment benefits by Federal loans; more food for families of the unemployed from surplus government stocks;

(Continued on page 19)

African Tragedy

The editors of the Monthly Review in their March issue express a stern judgment concerning the tragic death of Lumumba:

Lumumba has been foully murdered by the Belgian lackey Tshombe. (Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana has stated he has evidence that Lumumba was killed by a Belgian officer late in January 1. *Life* publishes pictures of Belgian officers in command of Tshombe's troops.) The day will surely come when the Belgians and their abettors in New York and Washington will bitterly regret this monstrous act. Lumumba's stature as the martyred hero of Congolese nationalism and African solidarity is now assured, and his memory will act as a powerful inspiration to the coming revolution that will sweep away for all time the last remnants of as vile a form of human exploitation and degradation as the world has ever seen.

Demonstration occurred, in the U N, in our own country and in many others, some of them violent. It will not do to dismiss them as Communist-inspired.

Responsibility

Carleton Beals writes that it is significant that everywhere these demonstrations were mounted against U. S. embassies, reflecting widespread belief that the U. S. was deeply involved and responsible for the tragedy. "For," he continues

the Kasavubu-Mobutu terror in Leopoldville is perpetrated by the regime which most of the world believes was established by the intrigues of the U. S. embassy. Mobutu was reported to be a frequent visitor at the U. S. embassy. Certainly the United States never gave Lumumba, the legitimate head of the government, comparable support. (While Lumumba had no money to pay his soldiers, Mobutu's troop payments apparently are backed by Belgian funds.) We never threw our influence on the side of constitutional government in the Congo.

I. F. Stone, in his Weekly, March 13, confirms Mobutu's long talks in the U. S. embassy in Leopoldville. Mr. Stone states:

Later in the Fall, Mr. Timberlake was the first Ambassador to pay an official call on Moise Tshombe, boosting the prestige of this puppet in secessionist Katanga, where Belgian big business and its Rockefeller allies have been able to carry on their mining operations as undisturbed as if the Congo were still a Belgian colony.

Our embassy in Leopoldville seems to be proceeding in a straight cold war line while the Kennedy administration has been shifting its Congo objectives. Lumumba was murdered after the word spread that the UN with U. S. support was moving toward a new Congo government which would include Lumumba.

Meanwhile no effort is being made to find Lumumba's killers.

Bill of Particulars

Charles F. Howard, Sr., a Negro newsman who has been in the Congo, writes in the Nation, March 18: "I

charge Congo's President Kasavubu with being a collaborationist and with having set up in the Congo a most cruel dictatorship under the guise of a republic." Mr. Howard documents his charge:

(Kasavubu) dismissed Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba without the sanction of Parliament.

He dismissed the Parliament itself.

He expelled from the land of their birth all influential citizens who dared publicly to disagree with him, and caused others to flee.

He has used the Congolese Army as his personal weapon.

He has connived with secessionist leaders to grant independence to two of the richest provinces of the Republic, thereby threatening the viability and integrity of the country.

His dictatorship has resulted in the division of the country into three subdivisions, and civil war is raging in each sector today.

He has surrounded himself with the very people—the Belgians—who dominated and suppressed his fellow citizens for more than eighty years, giving immunity to their advisers and military men.

He arrested the Prime Minister and loyal members of his government, holding them for months without charges or trial; and then he turned Lumumba and two of his associates over to Tshombe to be murdered.

He arrested and turned over to Kalonji seven of his leading opponents, who were then murdered.

He and his co-conspirators refused to divulge the time or the place of the burial of these martyrs.

He has embarked upon a systematic campaign to discredit the UN by militarily attacking small UN forces with overwhelming numbers of heavily armed contingents. This tactic is designed to give a false image of his strength. The real masterminds, and beneficiaries, of this tactic are the Belgian colonialists.

Carleton Beals believes the death of Lumumba caused a sore loss of prestige for the UN, "which, unwittingly perhaps, has been made a tool of U. S. purposes in the Congo." He then asks:

Why is it that everywhere in the world we have a monstrous talent for ending up on the wrong side—always against the leaders of the people, never on their side? One by one we abdicate our opportunities, and the Soviet Union—whose purposes are far from holy—wins the credit, falsely or otherwise, of standing for the aspirations of the people.

Moral Test

Our belief is that Kasavubu's confederation of Congo provinces, discarding a central government, will not heal the hurt of the Congo. It will benefit only the colonizers and exploiters; it will not enhance the lives of the common people with the rich resources of their own land. The morality of nations is being tested today on the issue of colonialism, whose days are numbered. Jesus held a man to be of more value than diamonds, copper, cobalt or uranium; but those who sit in the seats of the mighty still put profits above people.

A new direction out of our moribund cold war foreign
(Continued on page 17)

Another 5-4 Decision

(Continued from page 1)

underground of our society, sick minds which see conspiracy in every movement for social reform, are determined to make the FBI and the House Committee sacrosanct institutions, too dangerous to question.

A Political Racket

The New York Post said February 24:

"The Committee is Rep. Walter's private enterprise, and endures because the Administration needs his vote on other matters . . . it goes on and on, and somehow it has established the proposition that to question its labors is itself an act of un-Americanism.

In March 1 the New York Post said:

" . . . both men were hauled before the Committee as a direct result of their efforts to organize public opposition to its dubious works . . . on the unproved allegation that they were Communists. As Justice Black pointed out in his eloquent dissent, every member of the Court has at one time or another been the target of the same charge from some know-nothing source . . . (The Committee) is not an investigative agency. It is a propaganda organ of reaction. It is a political racket . . . Why has it never cast a critical eye at the lawless White Citizens Councils or George Rockwell's Nazi Party while expending funds and energy on its search for bad guys on the Left—especially those irreverent about the Committee.

Justice Black Dissents

Justice Black wrote another dissent which will become a classic:

"(The majority decision) places the stamp of constitutional approval upon a practice as clearly inconsistent with the Constitution . . . as any that has ever come before this Court . . . This case involves nothing more nor less than an attempt by the Un-American Activities Committee to use the contempt power of the House of Representatives as a weapon against those who dare criticize it . . . In the atmosphere existing in this country today, the charge that someone is a Communist is so common that hardly anyone active in public life escapes it. Every member of this Court has, on one occasion or another, been so designated. . . .

The result of all this is that from now on anyone who takes a public position contrary to that being urged by the Un-American Activities Committee should realize that he runs the risk of being subpoenaed to appear at a hearing in some far off place, of being questioned with regard to every minute detail of his past life, of being asked to repeat all the gossip he may have heard about

African Tragedy

(Continued from page 16)

policy was taken when Adlai Stevenson, on the direction of Dean Rusk and President Kennedy, cast the U. S. vote at the UN Security Council for reform measures in Portuguese Angola. Dr. T. O. Dosumu-Johnson, delegate of Liberia, said the new attitude of the U. S. "would reverberate throughout Africa and the world." Let us pray that this really marks a new direction.

any of his friends and acquaintances, of being accused by the Committee of membership in the Communist Party, of being held up to the public as a subversive and a traitor, of being jailed for contempt if he refuses to cooperate with the Committee in its probe of his mind and associations, and of being branded by his neighbors, employer and erstwhile friends as a menace to society *regardless of the outcome of that hearing*. With such a powerful weapon in its hands, it seems quite likely that the Committee will weather all criticism, even though justifiable, that may be directed against it. For there are not many people in our society who will have the courage to speak out against such a formidable opponent. If the present trend continues, this already small number will necessarily dwindle as their ranks are thinned by the jails. Government by consent will appear to be replaced by government by intimidation.

Justice Black on "Balancing"

The principles of the First Amendment are stated in precise and mandatory terms and unless they are applied in those terms, the freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition will have no effective protection. Where these freedoms are left to depend upon a balance to be struck by this Court in each particular case, liberty cannot survive. For under such a rule, *there are no constitutional rights that cannot be 'balanced' away.* (Italics added.)

The presently prevailing . . . doctrine, which treats the First Amendment as a mere admonition, leaves the liberty-giving freedoms which were intended to be protected by that Amendment completely at the mercy of Congress and this Court whenever a majority of this Court concludes . . . that abridgement of those freedoms is more desirable than freedom itself . . . When it begins to send dissenters, such as Barenblat, Uphaus, Wilkinson, and now Braden, to jail, the liberties indispensable to its (democracy's) existence must be fast disappearing . . . destroyed by sophistry and dialectics.

(This) decision may well strip the Negro of the aid of many of the white people who have been willing to speak up in his behalf. If the Un-American Activities Committee is to have the power to interrogate everyone who is called a Communist, there is one thing certain beyond the peradventure of a doubt—no legislative committee, state or federal, will have any trouble finding cause to subpoena all persons anywhere who take a public stand for or against segregation. The lesson to be learned from these two

SOCIAL QUESTIONS BULLETIN

\$2.00 per year

25c per copy

Issued monthly, October through May, and one summer issue

METHODIST FEDERATION for SOCIAL ACTION

An unofficial fellowship founded in 1907

President, Dr. Loyd F. Worley. Vice-Presidents, Rev. Frederick E. Ball, Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, Rev. Edward L. Peet, Rev. Elwin L. Wilson. Recording Secretary, Mr. Frederic H. Bidwell. Treasurer, Mr. Robert F. Beach.

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P.O. Box 327, Grasham, Oregon.

Re-entered as second class matter Sept. 20, 1960, at the Postoffice at Ardsley, New York, under the Act of August 24, 1912. 200

cases is, to my mind, clear. Liberty to be secure for any, must be secure for all—even for the most miserable merchants of hatred and unpopular ideas.

Justice Black concludes: I believe (the First) Amendment forbids, among other things, any agency of the federal government—be it legislative, executive, or judicial—to harass or punish people for their beliefs, or for their speech about, or public criticism of, laws and public officials. The Founders of this Nation were not then willing to trust the definition of First Amendment freedoms to Congress or this Court, nor am I now.

Some day, as Frank Wilkinson says, these minority decisions must become the majority decisions of the Court. If Justice Black's dissent had been the majority decision, HUAC would now practically be out of business.

Wilkinson and Braden Speak

Frank Milkinson said:

Free speech, association and the right of petition cannot for long be abridged . . . It is the very nature of our democracy that efforts to suppress free speech—create greater free speech. I am confident that for every voice which asks for abolition of the Un-American Activities Committee and is silenced in jail—a thousand new voices will be raised; and, most significantly, many of these will be the new generation of American students . . . We will not save free speech if we are not prepared to go to jail in its defense. I am prepared to pay that price.

Carl Braden said:

We are heartened by the fact that four of the Justices vigorously dissented. It shows that in the long run we are bound to win. The segregationists cannot win forever.

An appeal has been filed before the Supreme Court for a review of the First Amendment aspects of these cases. Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, is preparing a petition to President Kennedy for commutation of the sentences of Wilkinson and Braden.

\$331,000 Appropriation

March 1, 412 to 6 the House voted HUAC its largest appropriation, \$331,000. This is the first time its appropriation was opposed in committee and on the floor, by James Roosevelt (California) and William Fitts Ryan (New York). This is the first time more than one vote has been cast against the Committee's appropriation. Reps. Edith Green of Oregon, William Ashley of Ohio, Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, and Barrett O'Hara of Illinois

joined in the negative vote. It is said a hundred or more votes would have been cast against the appropriation if a secret ballot had been used. It is a serious matter when members of Congress fail to vote their convictions. Russ Nixon reports (National Guardian, March 13) an eastern Catholic Congressman as saying:

I hate the Committee. My wife and I have talked for years about its abolition. But those foreign and church groups put on terrific pressure. It's too dangerous politically for me to vote against the Committee.

A midwestern Catholic said:

I lack the courage to vote against the Committee. I'm against it, and I was against all those contempt citations but I voted for them. I can't expose myself . . . The Eastern groups, the veterans organizations, the Church, they would murder me.

Another eastern Congressman:

I don't know what I'll do. The American Legion pressured me at breakfast this morning. Perhaps I'll vote my principles, but it will be political suicide.

National Council of Churches

HUAC has suffered a real set-back. February 24 the General Board of the National Council of Churches, meeting in Syracuse, adopted a resolution advising member churches *not to exhibit the film 'Operation Abolition' (HUAC film on the San Francisco hearing) unless a full and fair presentation of such facts as are available is provided beforehand, and reference is made to this statement.* (Emphasis in original).

HUAC must be abolished. The First Amendment must be put in working order again. The work for peace, for integration, depends on the First Amendment, applied the way it is written.

We cannot depend on the present Supreme Court to restore the First Amendment. The people of this country have to restore the First Amendment. HUAC will be abolished when the church people decide that it must go. Freedom to preach, freedom to act in keeping with the dictates of religious conscience, are alike jeopardized while HUAC exists. This is a long-term fight, calling for more than summer soldiers. As the Christian Century says in its fine editorial, "High, Wide and Ugly," March 15:

A great many people are going to have to do their bit to change the present repressive political climate by openly resisting intimidation.

ACTION

- (1) **Joint 700 scientists in 40 countries who have signed an Appeal, to be delivered to the UN April 15, to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Send your name and address to Dr. Linus Pauling, 3500 Fairpoint Street, Pasadena, California.**
- (2) **Ask your Senators and Congressmen to support the Morse bills, S-420 and S-421, for the return of two Walter-McCarran victims, Mackie and Mackay.**

Behind the Headlines

(Continued from page 1)

Increases in Social Security benefits; speed-up of dividend payments on Veterans Insurance, on government loans and technical aid, as well as priority in government spending in distress areas; expansion of U.S. Employment Agency services.

Proposals uniting remedy and prevention are: speed up housing construction by reducing interest on F.H.A. insured mortgages, and on Federal plans for community projects from $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $5\frac{1}{4}\%$; speed up authorized plans for public projects and expenditures for the Federal Highway program; offer tax incentives for sound plant investment and close tax loopholes; raise the minimum wage now from \$1.00 to \$1.15 an hour, with extended coverage, raising it to \$1.25 an hour in 1965.

Human Lives Involved

So far this unemployment program has been treated by the press merely as a demonstration of whether the President is an economic liberal or a conservative. Wall Street's answer was to send the stock market up. Progressive labor leaders and liberals in Congress have measured the program unfavorably against Kennedy's utterances and actions concerning unemployment in the 1958 recession. The religious groups who hold that social action is required by the ethical imperatives of their faith have another standard of judgment.

They must assess all attempts to solve the unemployment problem in terms of the human lives involved. They must try to get the nation to see and feel that people who want work and can't get work are not figures in a report but human beings with the same needs and rights as themselves. To accomplish this they have to continually guard themselves against the peril of dealing with a problem instead of with human lives.

In the matter of relief their first demand should be that the food supplied, in quantity and variety, should meet the needs of health and strength. This is the need of the nation as well as of the unemployed. Under-nourishment is a seed bed for disease germs. Governor Brown of California, which is not a distress area, reports that mal-nutrition has already been found there.

The next thing that social action religion should try to get into the consciousness of the nation concerning unemployment is the saying of the carpenter from Nazareth, who fed the hungry and made that a Judgment Day test of that quality of discipleship, that "Man does not live by bread

alone." There is a direct relationship between the source of the food a man eats and the life of the spirit. One new fact in the present unemployment situation is the increase of men between 22 and 44 years. For these the bread of the "dole" is bitter food. For the first time they are eating what they have not earned. What does this do to the creative spirit that makes all useful work worthwhile? On the other hand, if those who provide the food, even if the food provided were adequate for health, are satisfied merely with providing food, they become liable to atrophy of the dynamic moral emotions that are needed to accomplish prevention of unemployment itself.

The only preventive measure in the present unemployment program that tries directly to meet the need for useful work is that which offers tax relief to secure sound plant investment expansion. But the major industries involved are now producing at only 80% of capacity. And the distress communities that have invited new plants find nearly all responses to be small plants that want to employ women at cheap labor. Beside not solving the financial problem, this adds family tensions to those already existing because of the idleness of the man bread winner. In the Pittsburgh area an expectant mother, with two small children, said to Secretary of Labor Goldberg: "My husband is an unemployed steelworker. I am working in a blouse factory at low wages. Tell me what I am to do."

What Kind of An Economy?

The basic reason for the inadequacy of the preventive provisions of the present unemployment program is that they are the product of economists who do not think it feasible to prevent unemployment but seek only to limit it. Some of them actually consider 3,500,000 men out of work to be normal if and when prosperity returns. This inhuman position is a challenge to religious social action to add to its demands: for the abolition of nuclear weapons, for the abolition of war itself, for the abolition of Congressional inquisition, the abolition of unemployment.

This faces us once again with the nature of our economy. In the dark and dire days of the early 1930's we met this need and adopted a position concerning it now stated in our masthead. September 23, 1933, the Federal Council of Churches said, in a statement of its Executive Committee concerning "The Churches and the National Recovery Program": "The Christian conscience can be satisfied with nothing less than the complete substitution of motives of mutual helpfulness and goodwill for the motive of private gain."

Since then the prevailing point of view in official Protestant circles has been complacency with the alleged preventive stabilizers built into our economy, and the program of the welfare state. The present situation sounds a clear call to religious social action to consider again the moral worth of our economy.—H.F.W.

CHANGING CONTINENT

A copy of the Journal of the Africa Central Conference of The Methodist Church has come, containing the address given at the annual session at Nyadiri Methodist Center, Southern Rhodesia, August 1960, by Bishop Ralph E. Dodge and by Bishop Newell S. Booth (MFSa member),

A BUCK A MONTH

We seek to double our income, that we may more effectively reach members of The Methodist Church, and other friends, to help alert them on social issues, and encourage them to social action.

Each month we enclose a reply envelope. We ask for your Buck a Month—in addition to your subscription or annual membership contribution.

All you have to do is reach in your pocket NOW while you are reading this, take out a dollar, write your name and address on the back of the envelope, put your dollar in this envelope, and mail it.

Your response would be so helpful and encouraging to our cause! Thank you!

entitled "Christ's Commission for a Changing Continent." It is a statesmanlike document, relating Christianity to the problems of our most critical continent. It states "the independence movement is largely due to the teaching of the dignity of the individual as a child of God," and for Africa's new nationalism, ideological conflict and industrialization it offers the Christian doctrine that all men are brothers, that all persons have supreme value in the sight of God, that society must be integrated, It says population must be controlled as the alternative to famine and war. "Only dire necessity and desperation drive Africans into the Communist camp," the bishops say, and they deplore "short-sighted colonial policies."

NOTES

MFSA president, the Rev. Loyd F. Worley, 573 Farmington Avenue, Hartford 5, Connecticut, suffered a severe heart attack February 26. He is confined to the Hartford Hospital four weeks, must be inactive two months. Such things should not happen to indispensable people. We wish him a steady and complete recovery.

President Worley sent scores of post cards to church leaders asking them to express their approval of the courageous witness made by the Rev. Lloyd Foreman in New Orleans; and received many grateful replies, including responses from some of our bishops.

The Rev. Mark Chamberlin is sending our February SQB to every member of the U. S. Senate.

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke, of the New York Area, was joined by five hundred area ministers at their February retreat at Buck Hill Falls in commending President William F. Quillian of Randolph-Macon College in Virginia for supporting two seniors who preferred jail to bail, as hundreds of students in the South are doing, when they were arrested February 6 for their attempt to desegregate a lunch counter in Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Darrell Randall spoke on "The World in Revolution," February 26, under the auspices of the Adult Education Committee of New York's Rixerside Church.

Operation Freedom, in Tennessee, needs \$250,000 to enable displaced Negroes to buy seed and fertilizer to plant spring crops. The Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson is national chairman of this group. Send what you can to the treasurer, the Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Operation Freedom, 1111 Dayton Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

A Negro woman, MFSA member, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, 47 Whitethorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, has been chosen by the Columbus Citizen-Journal as Columbus' Church Woman of 1960. She was the subject of a front-page article January 30.

The Rev. Edward L. Peet, of Sacramento, president of our California-Nevada Chapter, was master of ceremonies at the mid-winter supper in Berkeley February 7. Dr. John B. Thompson, Jr., former dean of Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago, reported a transition of leadership among Negroes in the south to Negroes themselves, away from courageous whites who through the years have defied community mores. Some of these prophetic people are left lonely, but what they prayed and worked for has come true.

Recommended Reading

Christian Century: February 8, 1961: "Assessing the Steel Strike."—Clair M. Cook

Nation: February 18, 1961: "The Congressional Pillory."—Frank J. Donner

March 11, 1961: "The Ordeal of Sane."—Barbara Denning

Together: March, 1961: "We're Back in the Congo."

Bishop Newell S. Booth, MFSA member

The Rev. Dr. Ralph T. Templin (MFSA), a professor in the Department of Social Sciences, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio, with two other members of Peacemakers, spent the Christmas holidays in a week-long fast in San Juan, Puerto Rico, protesting the imprisonment and inhuman treatment by the government of Dr. Albizu Campos and forty Puerto Rican political prisoners. It is believed grave injustice has been done Pedro Albizu Campos. He has been imprisoned since 1954, solely, many believe, because he is the leader of an uncompromising movement for Puerto Rican independence. Two paralytic strokes have left him mute, and completely paralyzed on his right side. His lawyer from New York has been denied permission to see his client, and the U.S. government prevents his wife from seeing him by denying her a visa to enter Puerto Rico. Civil liberties and inalienable human rights are here grossly violated.

Soviet authorities have arrested Olga Ivinskaya, a woman in her fifties, and sentenced her to eight years of forced labor in a concentration camp. Arrested also was her 22-year old daughter, Irina, who was given a three-year sentence. Olga Ivinskaya is described as the real love in the life of Boris Pasternak, who died of heart disease and cancer, June 1960. Olga Ivinskaya had been arrested in 1948 kept a year in solitary confinement in Lubyanka Prison sent without trial to four years in a concentration camp in the Urals. Another dismal chapter in the long story of repression of academic freedom, and guilt-by-association Bertrand Russell and other Western writers have appealed to Khrushchev in Olga Ivinskaya's behalf.

The Right Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, told the 111th annual diocesan convention, meeting in San Francisco January 31, that McCarthyism is again on the rise, aided by H. U. A. C. Among McCarthyite "small fry" he listed Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Gerald L. K. Smith; William F. Bulkley, Jr., editor of *The National Review*; and "even the chairman" of H. U. A. C., Francis E. Walter. He called the H. U. A. C. film, "Operation Abolition," a "deliberate distortion of events." He said Congressional committees operated beyond their legitimate scope when their investigations related to "laws designed to punish persons for their thoughts, opinions, religious or ethical views, and chosen associates." Despite its name Bishop Pike said, H. U. A. C. does not show "the slightest interest in the gross type of un-American activity of violent pro-segregationists. This is real aid and comfort to our enemies"—which is the definition of treason.

We have a poet in the MFSA! A poem, a tribute to Truth, was enclosed in a letter written by the Rev. George Murrell Hunt, Casey, Illinois. You might like to ask him for a copy. Perhaps he has other poems.